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railroad tickets, and had been sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for contempt. Appellant relied on the statute, and expressed the fear that unless the statute were recognized as constitutional the courts could exercise their power to punish for contempt in an arbitrary and oppressive manner. The Missouri Supreme Court held that as the court was created by the Constitution, and had inherent power to punish for contempt, allowing the Legislature to regulate this power would be permitting the legislative body to exercise functions properly belonging to the judicial. Three judges dissented.

Excessive Advertisement of Delinquent Taxes as Libel.—The statutory duty of a tax collector was to post advertisements of overdue taxes in two or more public places within his town. The collector in *Hutchins v. Page*, 72 Atlantic Reporter, 689, actuated either by zeal extraordinary or malice deplorable, advertised the fact of Hutchins' delinquency, not only by posting it, but through two newspapers. For this latter act suit was brought against him for libel. The New Hampshire Supreme Court rules that, while it was the defendant's duty to publish the fact that the plaintiff had failed to pay the taxes assessed against him by "posting advertisements thereof in two or more public places in the town," it was not his duty to otherwise publish the fact unless he thought such publication was essential to the success of the tax sale. If he did not so believe, but, on the contrary, used this occasion to maliciously proclaim in a public manner that the plaintiff had not paid his taxes, there is neither legal nor ethical reason why an action should not lie for the damage caused by the malicious and unwarranted act. The clause of the statute providing that the collector would be liable only for his own official misconduct would not exonerate him from liability, as this conduct was "his own."

Regulation of Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.—A municipality, by its stringent restrictions upon the sale of "near beer," made the ordinance passed for that purpose obnoxious to some of its citizens, one of whom had been convicted of its violation, in *Campbell v. City of Thomasville*, 64 Southeastern Reporter, 815. The Georgia Court of Appeals, sustaining the ordinance, remarked that the very name "near beer" is as suggestive to the guardian of the police power of a necessity for close oversight, regulation, and control as it is to the drinking classes of possibilities which they may hope to find in the beverage. A liquor that is "near beer," looks like beer, smells like beer, tastes somewhat like beer, capable of cheering, though not of inebriating, well deserves the attention of those whose duty it is to protect the health, peace, and good order of the community.

Constitutionality of Building Regulations.—The act classifying